

Oregon Option has put people into real work situations—not just make work—and this has helped Oregon move people off the welfare rolls and into real, sustainable jobs. I believe the Senate can learn from the lessons of Oregon's program, and I will continue to work with my colleagues to ensure that all state TANF programs have the flexibility they need to operate successfully.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I understand the concerns of the Senators from Oregon, and look forward to working with them to reauthorize the TANF program in the coming months. I appreciate their concern for the need for Oregon to retain flexibility in TANF. I hope the Senator from Montana will agree that the Finance Committee, on both sides of the aisle, should discuss this issue as we move to reauthorize the TANF program.

Mr. BAUCUS. I agree with the chairman and look forward to moving on these issues. My home State of Montana is currently operating under a waiver that expires on December 31st of this year. I know that Montana, like Oregon, has been able to craft a successful TANF program because of its waiver, and I look forward to working with my distinguished colleagues to see that it is retained.

RECOGNIZING SENATOR TED STEVENS, THE RECIPIENT OF THE ARLEIGH BURKE AWARD FROM THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, our distinguished colleague, the Honorable TED STEVENS, was presented with the Arleigh Burke Award on June 11, 2003, by the Center for Strategic and International Studies. The award, named after the famed Admiral, who was the longest serving Chief of Naval Operations, recognizes Senator STEVENS's leadership in the fields of strategy, resources, and maritime affairs, as well as his hard work and selfless dedication to promote public service and the ideals of freedom.

When Senator STEVENS accepted the Burke Award, he delivered a thoughtful speech that underscored Admiral Burke's conviction that duty to country is more important than duty to the Commander-in-Chief, and that we should oppose the concentration of power.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator STEVENS's speech be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPEECH BY SENATOR TED STEVENS AT THE CSIS ARLEIGH BURKE MEMORIAL DINNER ON JUNE 11, 2003, IN WASHINGTON, DC

Good evening. Thanks to my good friend and colleague Senator Warner for that warm introduction.

My congratulations to General Keene, the Army's new Acting Chief of Staff. I wish him success in the coming months.

It is a tremendous honor to receive an award named after Admiral Burke. Like many of you, I am familiar with the Admiral's distinguished life of dedication, service, and achievement. When I served in China during World War II, he was an admiral in the Navy, and the battles that made him one of that war's greatest combat leaders were well-known.

I met Admiral Burke during the Eisenhower Administration. I was working on statehood for Alaska and Hawaii in the Department of Interior in those days. Admiral Burke was the Chief of Naval Operations. Like everything he did, Admiral Burke served as CNO with tremendous distinction. He was the youngest and longest serving CNO in history, and during his tenure he fought for technologies and strategies that continue to form the foundation of our Armed Services.

To refresh my memory of Admiral Burke's accomplishments, I went back to E.B. Potter's book about him.

Potter reported that in January of 1958, the year Alaska's Statehood Bill was enacted, Burke opposed the Gaither Report, which recommended streamlining and centralization of defense. At the National Press Club he warned against control of all U.S. forces by "one man, a military Solomon."

Notwithstanding that position of the CNO, in April 1958, and I quote from Potter's book on Arleigh Burke:

"... Eisenhower sent to Congress a special message on reorganization of the Department of Defense. Its chief recommendations were (1) to remove the Service Chiefs from the operation chain of command; (2) to restrict Service Secretaries to administration, relieving them of responsibility for military operations; (3) to restrict duties of Joint Chiefs of Staff mainly to advising the Secretary of Defense; (4) to enlarge the Joint Staff; and (5) to limit control of operating forces to the President and the Secretary of Defense."

Eisenhower sent word through Secretary of Defense McElroy that he wanted all senior officers and officials to support his plan.

Arleigh was called before the Senate Armed Services Committee. As Potter stated, Admiral Burke "put duty to country over duty to the Commander-in-Chief," and opposed this concentration of power in the Secretary of Defense.

The Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 did not rubber stamp the Gaither Report. It followed many of Admiral Burke's suggestions.

To his great credit, Ike appointed Admiral Burke to a third term as CNO in August 1959.

It is my hope that in reviewing the current proposals from D.O.D. before Congress, senior officers and officials of D.O.D. and all members of Congress will follow the great traditions Admiral Burke upheld.

Arleigh Burke lived his life by principles which guided him through the perils of World War II and still pertain today.

He once described his philosophy as:

"An old-time philosophy—a philosophy of realism. You must always ask yourself the question, 'What is important in life?' ... I don't think it's very important to be remembered. ... The ideas I stood for should be remembered."

Admiral Burke also demonstrated his loyalty to the men under his command. The spirit of Admiral Burke's commitment to his sailors is reflected in the steps the Congress has taken to support our troops and honor our promises to our veterans.

Admiral Burke was a hero and a visionary, and I can think of no greater honor than to be your guest at this evening's event. Thanks again for this award.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in New Bedford, MA. On June 22, 2003, Saurabh Bhalerao, a 24-year-old graduate student, was ambushed by four men and savagely beaten when the assailants mistook the student for a Muslim. Mr. Bhalerao, a Hindu Indian, works part-time as a pizza delivery man. One of the suspects placed a phone order at the local pizzeria where Mr. Bhalerao is employed. When Mr. Bhalerao arrived with the order, two men shoved him into the apartment and pushed him to the floor. After Mr. Bhalerao was lying on the floor, the attackers kicked and beat him. At one point, one suspect hit him with a kitchen chair. The perpetrators also burned Mr. Bhalerao's body with lit cigarettes. According to court documents, one of the attackers told Mr. Bhalerao to "Go back to your own country." Mr. Bhalerao eventually escaped from the trunk of an assailant's car after he managed to loosen the fisherman's rope binding his hands and feet. He is currently in the intensive care unit at a local hospital.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

NOMINATION OF JOSHUA BOLTEN TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise in support of Joshua Bolten as Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and to urge Mr. Bolten to do everything within his power to help put the Federal budget back on sound footing.

The position of OMB Director is always one of the most demanding posts in our Government, but it is especially so right now. The tax cuts pushed through by the President over the last 2½ years, combined with the continuing economic slowdown and increased spending to respond to the September 11 terrorist attacks and prosecute the military efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq, have pushed the budget deep into deficit. And despite the fact that we desperately need to get our fiscal house in order to be ready for the imminent retirement of the baby-boom population, this administration and its allies in Congress have not yet accepted that the policies they have advocated are leading us in the wrong direction.

I support the nomination of Joshua Bolten as OMB Director because I believe he is a very capable and honorable man, with a distinguished record both in public service—including service as a Senate staffer—and in the private sector. I sincerely hope he will take to heart the duty of the OMB Director to be an advocate for fiscal responsibility—to be willing to present the President with the facts where the budget is heading even if those facts are unpleasant, and to recommend policies to the President that will put the budget back on a sustainable path even if those policies may be politically difficult.

In a written response to a question by the Governmental Affairs Committee, Mr. Bolten reiterated the position of the Bush administration about the deficits facing us, stating that: "Our current deficit—as measured as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)—is not large by historical standards and is manageable within the overall context of our economy."

I hope when Mr. Bolten assumes his post as head of OMB, he recognizes the reality of the budget situation and leads the administration to reassess that position. That reality is that the deficit we are currently facing is enormous by any standard. According to CBO, the total deficit will exceed \$400 billion this year, more than \$100 billion higher than the all-time record deficit of \$290 billion recorded in 1992. As a percentage of GDP, the deficit will be about 4 percent, a level that has been reached only eight times in the 57 years since the end of World War II. More troubling, when Social Security is excluded from the calculation, this year's deficit is likely to total about 5.5 percent—a level reached only twice in the last 57 years.

I hope Mr. Bolten accepts how serious the budget situation is and how important it is that we do not delay beginning to deal with the situation. I hope that he will advise the President to work with the Congress in a truly bipartisan way to reach agreement on and enact policies that will put the budget back on track.

COMBATING TORTURE AND ASSISTING VICTIMS OF TORTURE

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I rise to address the barbaric practices that constitute torture as we mark the United Nations Day in Support of the Victims of Torture. Astonishingly, an estimated 500,000 victims of torture live in the United States today, including many in my home State of Colorado. The United States has provided vital leadership in the campaign to prevent torture around the world. The United States must not equivocate on this most basic of human rights.

While the United States has consistently spoken out forcefully against the use of torture around the world, serious questions have been raised suggesting U.S. complicity in torture as

part of the war against terrorism. This prompted me to join other members of the Helsinki Commission in writing to the White House recently urging an investigation of "serious allegations that the United States is using torture, both directly and indirectly, during interrogations of those suspected of terrorism." Against this backdrop, I urge the administration to issue a forthright statement on torture. In his State of the Union Address, President Bush described the horrific forms of torture employed by the Hussein regime and concluded, "If this is not evil, then evil has no meaning." Even as experts document the scope of torture in Iraq, there must be no doubt concerning U.S. policy and practice.

As Cochairman of the Helsinki Commission, I am particularly concerned that torture remains a tolerated if not promoted practice by some countries, even within the membership of the 55-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, OSCE.

In some places, like Uzbekistan, members of the political opposition or religious minorities are especially likely to be the victims of torture. Tragically, two more people there have joined the long list of those who have died in custody amid credible allegations of abuse and torture, just weeks after the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development hosted a prestigious meeting in Tashkent, and days after the Secretary of State determined Uzbekistan is eligible for continued U.S. assistance. Moreover, the shortsighted practice of making martyrs out of Islamic extremists may have exactly the opposite effect the government claims to be seeking in its efforts to combat terrorism.

In Georgia, torture and abuse comes hand in hand with police corruption. In the most recent State Department Country Report on human rights in Georgia, the Department stated: "[s]ecurity forces continued to torture, beat, and otherwise abuse detainees. . . . NGOs also blamed several deaths in custody on physical abuse, torture, or inhumane and life-threatening prison conditions." Even President Shevardnadze has, in the past, acknowledged the prevalence of abuse against detainees and prisoners. I welcome a new initiative of the OSCE Mission in Georgia to combat torture, but I would also note that antitorture initiatives have come and gone in Georgia with little to show for it. Without real political will, I am afraid this latest initiative may end up like the others.

In Turkey—a country which has been given particular attention by the Helsinki Commission—even the doctors who treat the victims of torture have become targets themselves. Their offices have been raided, records seized, and even some doctors have been arrested and tortured. Moreover, the patients of these doctors, all of whom have already suffered at the hands of the authorities, have often been re-arrested, retortured and recharged

based on their testimonies given to the medical authorities.

As a result of these practices, Turkey has been repeatedly sanctioned by the European Court of Human Rights. The Turkish nongovernmental organization, the Human Rights Foundation, appears to be making some headway in defending these doctors. Last year, Turkey's Grand National Assembly has passed significant legislation with severe penalties for those convicted of torture. A major effort still needs to be made to conform the application of the law in the regional courts of Turkey with the intent of the parliamentarians. The Helsinki Commission will continue to monitor developments in Turkey and the implementation of this law.

In the 1999 OSCE Istanbul Charter, the participating States committed themselves to "eradicating torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment throughout the OSCE area. To this end, we will promote legislation to provide procedural and substantive safeguards and remedies to combat these practices. We will assist victims and cooperate with relevant international organizations and nongovernmental organizations, as appropriate."

Clearly a strategy to confront and combat torture must emphasize prevention of torture, prosecution of those who commit torture, and assistance for the victims of torture. As we mark the United Nations Day in Support of the Victims of Torture, I note the good work being done by the Rocky Mountain Survivors Center, located in Denver. The center is part of a nationwide network committed to assisting the victims of torture living in the United States.

HONORING PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MICHAEL DEUEL

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I am saddened to report the passing of Private First Class Michael Deuel of Nemo, SD. Pfc. Deuel was killed on June 18, 2003, while serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Michael moved from his home in Cheyenne, WY to attend school at Boxelder Job Corps in South Dakota in May 2000. His friends and teachers described him as an unassuming, yet confident student. Focused and hard working, Michael was determined to perform well in school. He received his general education diploma and certification from the culinary arts program shortly before enlisting in the Army. Following service in the military, he dreamed of becoming a chef and owning his own restaurant.

After enlisting in the Army, Michael entered airborne school to become an Airborne Ranger. He went on to Army Ranger School and became a member of the Army's 325th infantry regiment of the 82nd Airborne Division, which is based in Fort Bragg, NC.